

THE JERUSALEM POST

Price: 55 Ag.

AY, MAY 19, 1973 • IYAR 8, 5733 • BARI THANI 7, 1993 • VOL. XLIII, No. 13786

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AIMER BARZEL

BRIAN ARTHUR

Jelam Post Correspondent

Opposition chief Rainer Barzel, leader of the Christian Democrats in West Germany, was expected to announce his resignation as leader of the party on Tuesday night.

Barzel's move came after a 101 to 93 defeat in his caucus on Tuesday night.

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Trade and Soviet Jews NIXON TOLD TAX WAIVED, ROGERS SAYS

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State William Rogers told Congress yesterday that secret communications from Russia have assured President Nixon the Soviet Union will continue indefinitely to waive the education tax on Soviet Jews leaving the country.

Mr. Rogers testified before the House Ways and Means Committee, urging Congress to give President Nixon authority to grant favorable trade treatment to Russia.

The Secretary noted that more than half of the members of Congress have lined up in opposition to most favored trade treatment for the Soviet Union because of the emigration policy towards Jews wanting to leave.

He said President Nixon has been assured by the Soviet Government that total waivers of the education tax will be continued indefinitely.

Mr. Rogers told Congress that its failure to grant trade concessions to the Soviet Union "would seriously jeopardize" Washington's relations with Moscow.

In a statement prepared for the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Rogers said the so-called most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment is essential to increasing trade with the Soviets, as well as leading to more satisfactory political relations between the two superpowers.

"Extension of MFN status to the Communist nations would be a major step toward political and economic normalization," Mr. Rogers said. He also stated: "It would not grant them exceptionally favorable treatment, for we extend MFN status to all the countries with whom we have substantial trade."

TRADE BILL

The Secretary was testifying along with other officials of the Administration on President Nixon's trade bill, which provides for granting the Soviet Union and other East European nations the same trade preferences now provided to most Western countries.

Mr. Rogers addressed himself to strong Congressional concern over the problem of Russian Jews seeking to leave the Soviet Union. He repeated assurances by the Nixon Administration that Moscow has indefinitely suspended high educational taxes levied against the Soviet Jews.

In addition, President Nixon "has also been assured that present Soviet emigration policy," which has allowed Jews out at an average monthly rate of 2,500, will be continued indefinitely, he pointed out.

In the remainder of his prepared testimony, Mr. Rogers urged passage of the trade bill as quickly as possible.

The President has proposed that he be given nearly free rein to negotiate increases, as well as reductions of the tariff charges on American imports and exports. And he has asked for authority to negotiate without prior Congressional approval for the elimination of so-called non-tariff barriers.

(Reuters, AP)

Moscow police — Page 6

once sells by sea missiles

JACK MAURICE

Jelam Post Correspondent

The French-designed missile-to-surface missile launched aboard three launches which Britain

for the Libyan Navy, the military review, "Forces

raconteurs" reported.

12 missile is manufactured by the state-owned SNEAS firm

has a range of six kms. against or remote guidance

the missile costs \$5,000

Armees Francaises" said

cently delivered a 1,625

vessel to Libya and it is

going sea trials. The ship,

Assuvar" is powered by

a gas turbine and two

engines. It carries British

missiles.

Each military review re-

ports the Libyan Navy has a

total of about 1,500 men of

are officers.

DOLLAR AGAIN DROPS

LONDON (UPI). — The world's money system was again under the spotlight in Europe's money centres yesterday as speculators moved in on the dollar and then for West German marks.

Selling sent the American currency down against most rates and in London the pound reached \$2.5037 — its highest level since the last dollar crisis in February.

Sterling finally closed at \$2.5045 against Tuesday's close of \$2.49375.

Strong rumours that West German Chancellor Willy Brandt could

announce a mark revaluation in a new economic package which would be announced later sent the West German currency sharply upwards.

But no confirmation of this has been evident.

And a panic rush of funds into Frankfurt eased when later the West German Government denied the rumours and near the close the dollar rallied somewhat. At the close the dollar was 2.5335 marks.

Lebanon suggests Syrian planes flew near its border



A collage of Beirut newspapers, two in French, one each in English and Arabic, show huge black spaces on their front pages, censored by the authorities. Censorship was imposed to avoid publication of "unfounded" news.

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Syrian warplanes may have taken to the air during Lebanese air attacks on terrorist convoys in eastern Lebanon, an army spokesman in Beirut suggested yesterday.

The spokesman reported the presence of "some aircraft" near the border of the two countries, where Lebanese Hawker Hunters were bombing vehicles bearing terrorist reinforcements and supplies from Syria. He did not elaborate.

The reports came on a day where scant information was available about the week-long confrontation between the Palestinian terrorists and the Lebanese armed forces. Lebanon yesterday tightened its military censorship on local news media and foreign correspondents.

Despite the censorship, it was clear that the cease-fire declared on Tuesday night had not taken effect, and that fighting had spread to various parts of the country.

Last night, it was announced in Beirut that the Lebanese Army and the terrorists held a meeting at which both sides pledged to observe the cease-fire.

Beirut Radio confirmed its news of the clashes as army communiques listing positions which had come under terrorist fire all over the country. At one stage, the radio quoted a military spokesman's warning that the army would retaliate "violently" against the terrorists, who were said to be conducting "pure sabotage" activity.

BEIRUT BLASTS

The army warning followed reports of explosions in southern Beirut damaging a number of commerce buildings, three banks and a cinema, and the sabotage of a bridge in southern Lebanon.

The terrorists yesterday continued to shell Beirut's closed-down international airport. All flights, including those of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, were yesterday diverted to Nicosia.

In their own version, the terrorists yesterday said that their positions throughout Lebanon were under attack by the Lebanese army. The terrorists claimed that all attacks were turned back, but admitted they suffered heavy casualties, especially at refugee camps.

Meanwhile, there were reports that Libya had sent warplanes to Syria, to aid the terrorists in their confrontation with the Lebanese Army. Egypt issued a strong statement stressing its support for the terrorists in Lebanon.

The situation appeared to have been aggravated yesterday by terrorist-instigated tensions between Lebanese Christians and Moslem communities. In an apparent bid to cope with such dissension, Lebanon's Christian and Moslem religious heads yesterday held a joint conference, followed by a meeting with President Suleiman Franjeh, who was assured of both communities' solidarity behind his regime.

A more outspoken expression of support was voiced by the Lebanese Parliament, which after an extraordinary session aired its confidence in their country's leadership for carrying out its "duty with firmness, wisdom and loyalty to Lebanon."

The terrorists had sought to capitalize on the support of Lebanese Moslems, while intimating that following the resignation of Moslem Premier Amin el-Hafez, President Franjeh would be appointing Chief of Staff General Iskandar Ghannem, a Christian, as a Prime Minister.

MOSLEM LEADER

In fact, President Franjeh was likely to call a Moslem leader to form a new cabinet amid reports that Premier Hafez had declined to withdraw the resignation of his three-week-old cabinet, tendered shortly before he proclaimed a state of emergency in Lebanon on Monday night. In a mysterious dispatch from Beirut, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency yesterday claimed that Hafez had left Beirut for an unknown destination.

A formation of a new Lebanese government is unlikely to occur before Lebanon's crisis with the terrorists is settled. Amid the apparent failure of Arab mediators in the crisis, the Lebanese Parliament yesterday announced it has set up a three-man committee to work out a new formula today for a Lebanese-terrorist coexistence. This implied that Beirut was insisting on a modification of the 1969 Cairo accord, which provided the terrorists with an autonomous status in Lebanon's refugee camps.

As the Lebanese conflict escalated, officials in the U.S. yesterday declined comment on reports that the Sixth Fleet had been placed on the alert in view of the Lebanese crisis.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Israel scored its third successive win in the elimination round of the European Basketball Championships in Vienna last night, beating Austria 59:75 (45:45). It has yet to meet Holland, Denmark and Scotland.

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Dayan on clashes: ISRAEL 'FREE TO ACT' IF SYRIA INVADES LEBANON

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "If the Syrian Army moves into the Lebanon and faces us on a new border, we shall consider ourselves free to act," Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday.

But, he added, although the Syrians might send the "Yarmuk Division" of the Fatah to help the terrorists, he did not think that they would intervene directly in the Lebanon. "I don't think they will try to conquer the Lebanon or a part of it," he said.

If the Lebanese situation did not endanger Israel's security, he said, he did not think Israel would have to intervene.

Mr. Dayan stressed that "Israel won't act as the policeman of the Arabs, and we shall not defend the sovereignty of Lebanon."

The Defence Minister answered questions on the clashes between the Lebanese and the terrorists when he met with pupils of the Reali High School. He said that "Israel had exerted pressure on Lebanon 'through the front door,' by the recent raid on Beirut, in order to influence the government to prevent the terrorists from using the country as a base

for attacks on Israel, Jews and other targets in the world. The Beirut Government had not done so and Israel would exert pressure toward this aim again in the future.

But what was now going on in the Lebanon was not a fight by the government to stop the terrorists from acting against Israel, but to stop them from violating the sovereignty of the Lebanese Government and army, he said.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Mr. Dayan told another pupil that if the Egyptians resumed warfare, he did not expect the war to be carried beyond the Sinai Peninsula to Israel's population centres, and that no more civilians would be hurt on the Egyptian front than in 1967.

As to military casualties, he did not think that the Egyptians should talk in terms of the "millions" of soldiers they were ready to sacrifice.

"I do not believe that they are capable of fighting such a war. This would amount to a suicide parade," he said. Casualties are inevitable in war, he said, "but I hope that we won't suffer more than during our previous wars."

He told another pupil, who asked if he would be ready to join a gov-

'Labour Party not clipping my wings'

HAIFA. — "The Labour Party is not clipping my wings," Minister of Defence said yesterday.

Asked whether Mr. Dayan would agree to Arabs from the areas purchasing land in Israel, the Defence Minister smiled and said that "at our prices I'd doubt whether they would." But he would have no objection to Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jaabari (Mayor of Hebron) buying a plot in Zahala, where he lives, though that was not the problem.

The question was whether we could agree to allow the Arab refugees to return. "If we do, Israel would cease to exist. Jews have left Iraq, Morocco, Poland and Germany to come here. A process of transfer is needed, and the refugee problem must be solved in the Arab states, whatever the financial cost."

The questions were read out by Reali Principal Yitzhak Shapiro,

who chaired the meeting. The pupils gave Mr. Dayan an enthusiastic reception.

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Israelis shot, one a robber, in Amsterdam gun fight

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — Two Israelis and a Dutch policeman were shot in a gun battle at the Amsterdam Hilton yesterday after a trio of robbers held up a local bank and escaped with 20,000 guilders (nearly £130,000).

One of the Israelis was a member of the bank raid gang. The other was named only as L. Etak, 23, and it was believed he might be a security officer watching the crew of an El Al jetliner in the hotel. An eyewitness said Mr. Etak tried to stop one of the gang who shot him.

Screaming guests in the foyer of the Hilton Hotel flung themselves to the ground or raced for cover as a gun battle erupted and bullets smashed into the walls around them. Police arrested all three robbers — a 29-year-old Italian, who surrendered without a fight and then a 36-year-old Frenchman from Aix-en-Provence, who tried to escape

with the cash haul. The third, the Israeli, aged 32, refused to drop his gun and was shot in the chest after a gunfight.

The drama started when the robbers held up a bank at gunpoint then tried to escape in a wild car dash through the city chased by police.

After a running gunfight between the racing cars it ended when the gang crashed their vehicle. They tried to force taxi drivers to drive them on — but the drivers ignored waving gun muzzles and refused to move. This forced the three to make their fatal dash towards the Hilton Hotel.

David Walters, managing director of the Hilton, said "a man dashed through the front door and suddenly there was firing. Guests screamed and panicked and threw themselves on the floor. I saw a man fall."

(In an eye-witness account, the

OTTI HOD SINGS UP

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RAIM KISHON remembers he was once a
immigrant

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pointing southern megalavot

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Hadassah Zion, Synagogue, Tel Aviv, 86 Rehov Ben Yehuda (opposite Super-Sol)
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Refreshments.

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Sunday, May 13, 9 p.m.
Accadia Hotel, Herzliya
Panel includes:
Gideon Shiloni, Economic Counsellor, Tour Ve'Alah
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Sunday, May 13, 8.30 p.m.
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with Olla Shavin, Travel Consultant.
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Olga Sagl, Director, Haifa Tour Ve'Alah office.
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Monday, May 14, 8.30 p.m.
Sharon Hotel, Herzliya
Panel includes:
Olga Rachmillevitch, Ass. of Americans and Canadians in Israel.
Paul Kohn, Journalist.
Ariel Chapman, Tour Ve'Alah
Everyone welcome.
Admission free.

For planning your future in Israel, use Tour Ve'Alah

Tuesday, May 15, 8.30 p.m.
Margo Hotel, Arad
Claire Greenberg with American Jewish Congress group.

Tuesday, May 15, 8.30 p.m.
Desert Inn Hotel, Beersheba
Hadassah Evening with
Etta Ziv: A Probation Officer's Tasks in Beersheba.

Don't miss the Israeli film every Sunday night at the Accadia and Thursday night at the Moadon Ha'Oleah, Tel Aviv.

Thursday, May 17, 8.30 p.m.
Moadon Ha'Oleah, Tel Aviv
109 Rehov Hayarkon
Panel includes:
Abraham Frank, Exec. Director, Assn. of Americans and Canadians in Israel
Rama Schiff, teacher and social worker
Including latest Israeli films.
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This programme is presented by Tour Ve'Alah, an office of the World Zionist Organization, Dept. of Immigration and Absorption, created to give the maximum help and guidance to the tourist and potential settler.

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Former Nixon aide who ordered Ellsberg break-in quits new job

WASHINGTON. — Egil "Bud" Krogh, accepting full responsibility for sending burglars into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, resigned yesterday as Undersecretary of Transportation.

Until January, Krogh had been the top aide to John Ehrlichman, President Nixon's domestic affairs assistant, who quit under fire April 30.

"My overriding desire now is to accept full responsibility for my acts and decisions and to assist in bringing all the facts and circumstances into the open so that a fair judgment of this activity can be rendered," Krogh said in a letter to the President.

Krogh was head of the team of White House staffers assigned to investigate the leak of the Pentagon Papers.

RICHARDSON PLEDGE

Meanwhile, Elliot Richardson testified at the start of his Senate confirmation hearings to be Attorney General. He said he will be guided by Senate approval in his choice of a special prosecutor to investigate the Watergate scandal.

He told the Senate Judiciary Committee he has asked for recommendations from the presidents of the American Bar Association, the American College of Trial Lawyers and from judges, prosecutors and lawyers in private practice.

Richardson's predecessor as Attorney General, Richard Kleindienst, said yesterday the exposure of the Watergate bugging affair was not only the work of the press but of the Justice Department's handling of the case.

"The significant thing that occurred in this case is the fact that some individuals, voluntarily or otherwise, came to the U.S. Attorney and started giving information," he said. "It was that information that caused my disqualification and, for all practical purposes, broke the case."

Kleindienst removed himself from the Justice Department's handling of the Watergate investigation April 17 because of his close personal and professional friendship with persons involved. He resigned as Attorney General nine days ago and said the President should have an Attorney General that he can consult with on all matters.

BLAMING CIA

Convicted Watergate infiltrator James McCord was quoted yesterday as saying he is "completely convinced" the White House was behind a scheme to blame the CIA for the Watergate wiretapping. McCord, who faces a prison term of up to 45 years on his conviction for burglary, wiretapping and conspiracy in the case, told of the pressure to blame the CIA in a memo given to Senate and government investigators. The memo was published in the "New York Times" yesterday, and confirmed as genuine by McCord's attorney.

The development came as top present and former CIA officials headed for Capitol Hill to explain why they disguised a spy camera, a tape recorder and phony identification papers were supplied to White House aides bent on burglarizing the office of the psychiatrist who treated Ellsberg, defendant in the Pentagon Papers case.

The Justice Department meanwhile refused to comment on why the CIA involvement had been kept quiet since last year, when the Department first learned that CIA assistance had been given to E. Howard Hunt. Hunt was then under

indictment in the Watergate case, and has since testified that he helped engineer the Ellsberg burglary.

A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday that Hunt sought permission to examine Defense Department documents in 1971 but was turned down. The spokesman said he believed that fellow conspirator G. Gordon Liddy was also involved in the request, apparently connected with investigations over the Pentagon Papers leak.

Spokesman Jerry Friedheim said a series of requests was made in about the same period in which Hunt sifted through State Department secret cables and took away copies of 240 of them.

(AP, UPI, Reuter)

Moscow police besiege 100 Jews at Independence Day picnic site

MOSCOW. — More than 100 Moscow Jews who organized a picnic to celebrate Israel's 25th anniversary were besieged at their picnic site yesterday afternoon by an estimated 350 policemen, Jewish sources reported.

The sources said the policemen had thrown a ring around the picnic site at a place called Pakhra, a 35-minute bus ride into the Moscow suburbs. The Jews had notified authorities about their intentions and had been told that an anniversary celebration of this nature was forbidden.

A group of seven or eight Jews went to the site Tuesday night to set up tents for the outing. They were arrested and questioned from the time of their arrest at 4 a.m. until their release early yesterday afternoon.

U.S. slows processing of Libyans' visas

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S., as a protest over the treatment of two of its diplomats by Libya, has slowed the processing of Libyan visa applications, officials said yesterday.

Such retaliation, however, is considered of little value since few Libyans are interested in entering the U.S., while on the other hand, there are a considerable number of Americans who work for oil companies in Libya.

Officials declined to say whether the Administration is considering declaring a Libyan diplomat persona non grata in retaliation for Libya's refusal to permit re-entry of Sean O'Keefe, an American economic officer, because his passport was in English rather than Arabic. O'Keefe tried to re-enter Libya on April 23 on a return from a weekend vacation and has tried twice since without success.

On his third try last Sunday, O'Keefe was guarded by two U.S. police officers stationed in Libya, onto the plane when he appeared at the airport to assist Countryman.

British cinema magnate won't show Hitler film

By DAVID LENNON

LONDON. — Jewish impresario Bernard Delfont has personally banned the showing of a new Hitler film starring Alec Guinness from his chain of 280 suburban cinemas in Britain.

The film, "Hitler — The Last Ten Days," opened at the Empire Cinema, Leicester Square at a royal charity premiere on Monday night, attended by Princess Margaret. It was due to go on selected local re-

lease in six provincial cities on Sunday.

Delfont, the chairman of the giant ABC-EMI entertainment group, decided to ban the picture after he saw it at the charity premiere.

"I don't like to see a hero being made out of a villain," he explained to the "Evening News" yesterday. "My decision had nothing to do with Semitism or anti-Semitism. I thought it was a very poor film and I consider someone was trying to make too much of a quick buck. I felt a great dislike for it and decided it would not be suitable for our audiences."

The film stars Sir Alec Guinness as Hitler in a dramatic reconstruction of the Nazi leader's last ten days in the bunker below Berlin. The performance by the noted British actor, famous for his character parts, has been described as conveying an uncanny likeness to Hitler. The film, made by M.G.M., will probably be shown in one of the other British cinema chains.

'Irrefutable' proof Beirut raiders used U.K. passports

LONDON (UPI). — The government said yesterday it has "utterly convincing evidence" that three persons involved in the recent Israeli raid on Beirut used forged British passports.

"The information has been given to the government on a confidential basis and I am not at liberty to reveal details," Lord Balfour, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the House of Commons.

"But I can assure the House that it is utterly convincing."

Balfour said, "This is a very grave matter which we take extremely seriously. We have protested to the Israeli government and have sought an explanation and an assurance that this kind of thing will not be repeated."

"We do not regard the Israeli explanation that no Israeli personnel were carrying British or other passports as satisfactory," Balfour said.

Labour opposition backbencher Stanley Davis said the raid might have caused Lebanon, "which has harboured terrorists in and near Beirut for a long time," to have second thoughts and might, therefore, improve Middle East peace prospects.



Dr. Henry Kissinger listens intently to an American official who greeted him in London yesterday, after he arrived from the Soviet Union. (AP radio photo)

Tho-Kissinger talks expected next week

WASHINGTON. — Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Duc Tho expect to meet in Paris next week in an attempt to resolve Vietnam cease-fire violations, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The exact date for the Kissinger-Tho meeting has not been set, although it had generally been expected to take place about the 15th, in spite of North Vietnamese statements that a meeting had not been arranged, the officials said.

In Paris, the Vietnamese proposed yesterday a three-point plan for a new cease-fire to put an end to the fighting throughout South Vietnam. It was immediately rejected by Saigon.

The plan was proposed by Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of State of the Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG), in a session of the deadlocked political talks with the Saigon government.

It was rejected by Saigon's deputy premier, Nguyen Luu Vien, who said a general cease-fire throughout South Vietnam cannot be established at present because of "reciprocal lack of confidence."

Hieu proposed that:

- Both sides put an immediate end to all hostilities and return to the points they held on January 28, the day the Paris cease-fire agreement went into effect.
- The commanders of opposing military units make contact in the field and meet to draw up local agreements to avoid new fighting and keep the peace.
- The joint PRG-Saigon military commission set up by the peace agreement determine without delay the respective zones under control of each side and agree on corridors for military transport linking the various zones across the other side's territory.

In Saigon, the four-nation International Control Commission (ICCS) agreed yesterday to observe prisoner exchanges at the weekend but on condition they got satisfactory safety guarantees for their servers.

The ICCS will seek eight to 10 wide air corridors to supply aid to ICCS hostages in to in to eight jungle handover sites Friday and Saturday.

Also in Saigon, the U.S. announced that the first real peace agreement in repatriating last POWs, those American prisoners who died in captivity in Vietnam.

The U.S. spokesman said North Vietnam had agreed to talk to local officials in Hanoi work out arrangements to dis and repatriate at a later date.

Meanwhile, the shooting continued across South Vietnam, and Saigon command reported 104 alleged violations of the cease-fire during the 24-hour period ending 6 a.m. Wednesday.

Kissinger en 'very cordial' Moscow talk

LONDON (UPI). — U.S. special adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger, fresh from what he termed "cordial" talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, arrived yesterday for a 24-hour stopover in Moscow.

Before leaving Moscow yesterday, Dr. Kissinger told reporters that he had not reached agreement on a date for Brezhnev's visit to the "There will have to be more changes," he said.

Dr. Kissinger described his days of talks with the Soviet as "very cordial, very satisfactory. We covered all the subjects that came here to discuss."

Asked if the Watergate case came up in his talks with Brezhnev, Kissinger replied "not at all."

On arrival in Moscow last Friday, Dr. Kissinger said that his purpose was to work out an agenda for the summit talks between Brezhnev and President Nixon.

Kissinger and Brezhnev in the seclusion of Brezhnev's dacha on the Volga River in Moscow, and no information details of their talks leaked either side.

In Washington, the White House expressed satisfaction over meeting. Press Secretary Ron Ror said that "both sides expressed their satisfaction at the constructive and constructive exchange of views that took-

Pakistan police oust Arab students from Beirut embassy

ISLAMABAD (Reuter). — Pakistani police stormed the Lebanese Embassy here yesterday after Arab students protesting against military action against terrorists in Beirut set fire to the building.

About 100 students had earlier occupied the embassy and hoisted a Palestinian flag.

Police entered the building in force and rounded up the demonstrators, who had smashed windows and furniture.

Some had fled across the gardens of neighbouring embassies but were caught and roped together, some bleeding from head wounds. About 50 students were detained.

Earlier, the students had demanded that the Lebanese Ambassador should allow them to address a press conference in the embassy. They told reporters: "The reactionary Lebanese Government is trying to liquidate the Palestinian revolution."

When Pakistani officials broke up the press conference and ejected newsmen, the students went on their rampage.

In London, a group of pro-Palestinian students staged a "sit-in" at the Arab League offices and said they planned to remain there "until further notice."

For the 15 students involved said they entered the offices in the fashionable Mayfair district near the Egyptian Embassy shortly after midnight. But office staff could enter or leave without restriction and business was being carried on as usual, the spokesman added.

An Arab League official confirmed there were no restrictions on staff movements.

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Departure: July 25, 1973

Price: IL 3,470.- + \$ 920.00

TOUR D - 31 DAYS

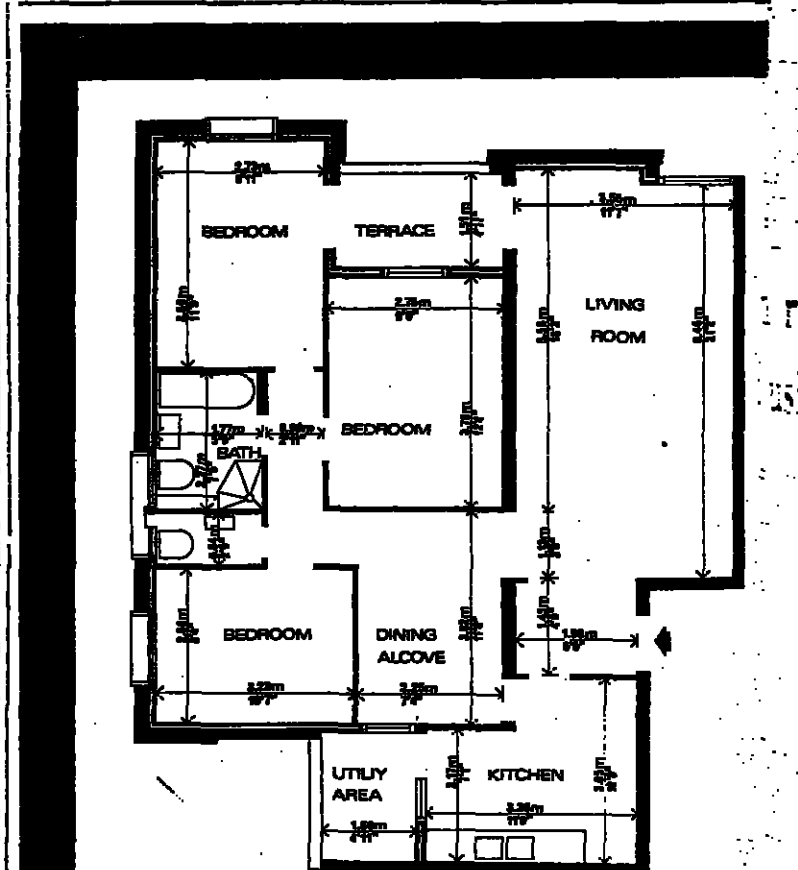
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MAY 10, 1978



assigned to their hotels by 24-hour curfew, enjoy the sun on rooftops in Beirut. (AP radiophoto)

you must be stuck in a war, Beirut is the place to be'

(P) — An Armenian on his balcony and across army tanks rears of a terrorist machine in a nearby Palestinian camp. On the other side of town, two American businessmen, a Lebanese and a Palestinian, are seen in the lobby of the Hotel and the thighs of swimmers through the hotel's plush under-
ground bar and watched tooges cavort in an an-
lion ruin.
Tuesday was a patch-
work of calm. Fire-
in some areas, tourists
is swimming, pools in
lets whistled past the
parlour of Dr. Arin
he slipped vermouth as
I army tank cannons
y in self-defence at ter-
rified buildings near the
refugee camp.
the night in my bed,"

he said. "My wife and children
spent the night in the basement."
"Cease-fire? What cease-fire?
Does this look like a cease-fire?
Last night there were terrorists all
around the building, but the army
chased them off. The troops are
good shots but the terrorists are
dodging from house to house... tough
street fighting."
"This building has been hit, I
don't think I will spend another
night here."
A few small shops opened in
some areas of the city and some
housewives braved the curfew to
get supplies.
The rest of Beirut was tightly
shut, a silent mass of concrete
anyone guarded by troops in tanks
and snarled cars. The boom of
tank cannons echoed eerily and
AG-47 automatic rifles chattered.
Foreign correspondents, diplomats
and government workers were per-
mitted on the streets with special
passes, but their cars were searched
and their bodies frisked at every
checkpoint.
The two Americans in the Phoe-
nixes "Sur La Mer" bar, who did

Pope: 1975 'Holy Year' for pilgrims

VATICAN CITY (Reuter). — Car-
rying on a solemn tradition going
back nearly seven centuries, Pope
Paul yesterday proclaimed 1978 a
Holy Year for the world's 600m.
Roman Catholics.

The Pope's announcement at his
weekly general audience in St.
Peter's Basilica means that mil-
lions of pilgrims can be expected to
flock to Rome in two years, as they
have been doing every quarter cen-
tury since 1470.

This pilgrimage traditionally be-
stows a "plenary indulgence," or
remission of punishment for past
sins, on those taking part.

But the Pope disclosed some radical
innovations which will give local
churches in individual countries a
much greater role than before in
celebrating the event.

Preparations will start all over
the world on June 10 this year and
local churches will themselves be
able to grant indulgences on cer-
tain conditions which remain to be
fixed. This marks a complete de-
parture from past practice which
was that Holy Year celebrations
centred on pilgrimage to Rome and
spilled over in individual countries
only later.

The Pope admitted that he had
wondered whether Holy Year should
be held at all in 1978.

"We have asked ourselves if such
a tradition should be continued in
our times, which are so different
from times gone by," he declared.
But, he added, he had now become
convinced that the ritual could be
stated in with the spiritual line of
the modern church.

Honeymooning Spitz gets death threat

PALESTINE BEACH, Florida (AP). —
Olympic swimmer Mark Spitz
and his bride of three days had
their honeymoon interrupted after
a threat against Spitz' life was tele-
phoned to a Palm Beach newspaper.

Unionists reject Ulster peace plan

BELFAST. — Britain's peace plan
for Northern Ireland was dealt an-
other setback yesterday when the
Protestant-based Ulster Unionist
Party that ruled the province for
50 years declared it will not share
power in the new Provincial Assem-
bly with Roman Catholics seeking
a united Ireland.

Party leader Brian Faulkner, one-
time provincial Prime Minister, said
in a nine-point declaration outlining
proposals before the party publishes
its manifesto for the assembly
election next month:

"We are not opposed to power-
sharing in government... but we do
not believe that any who have such
an object in view can be expected
honestly to work in government for
the welfare of this community with-
in the United Kingdom."

Northern Ireland's Protestants,
who outnumber the Catholics two
to one, want the province to remain
part of Britain. Most Ulster Catho-
lics want to unite it with the Irish
Republic.

Faulkner's tough line was inter-
preted as a bid to regain grass-

Sikkim king surrenders some powers

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — The ruler
of Sikkim has signed an agreement
which will lead to a new democratic
order in his Himalayan kingdom,
the Press Trust of India reported
yesterday.

The news agency said in a report
from the Indian protectorate's
capital, Gangtok, that the agree-
ment was initiated late Tuesday
night by representatives of the
Indian government, the Sikkim ruler,
50-year-old Palden Thondup Nam-
gyal, and the state's three major
political parties.

The agency said the agreement en-
visaged the creation of a legislative
assembly elected by universal adult
franchise, and also sought to ensure
parity for the minority Bhutia-
Lepcha community of the Sikkim
ruler.

It did not explain the clause, but
observers here believe the new
arrangement would replace the
present system of communal voting.
This gives equal representation in
the national council to the majority
Nepali migrants and the dominant
minority community and it led to
widespread agitation in the kingdom
last month. But it would continue
to give some weighting to the
Bhutia-Lepchas, observers thought.

"The Chogyal (ruler) will dis-
charge the function of his high office
in accordance with the agreement,"
the agency said. Observers here in-
terpreted this to mean that the
ruler would become a constitutional
monarch, while real power would
rest with the elected representatives.

The Nepal discontent blew up
last month with demonstrations and
the ruler requested the Indian army
to maintain law and order and
sought an Indian official to run the
administration of the protectorate
bordering Chinese-ruled Tibet.

CANNES. — Twenty-nine full-
length films from 13 countries will
be shown at this year's Cannes Film
Festival between today and May 26,
organizer Maurice Bessy said yes-
terday. Four of the films will be
shown outside the festival competi-
tion.

Gift of 'humanity' fully set for launch

AS, Spain (UPI). — A
schedule, the organ-
three-month experiment
shavours aboard a raft
put to sea late yester-
day.
months of active pre-
d at a cost of \$250,000,
raft will be towed out
almas harbour into in-
terns to drift across the
Mexico at an estimated
e k.p.h.
he transition from a su-
on the beach at Las
perian life on the coast
e 12 participants from
countries — two Israelis,
black Angolan, a black
a white American, a
reek, a Frenchwoman, a

Japanese, a Uruguayan and a Me-
xican.
For the past two weeks this group
of five men and seven women have
been living it up — often until the
early hours — before starting
another stint of loading five tons of
provisions and water aboard the
raft.
Dr. Santiago Genoves, the Me-
xican anthropologist who organized
the experiment said: "It was essen-
tial for the team to get to know
each other well and this I decided
to do in comfort."
"They are going to be very close
together both physically and men-
tally for the next three months."
Genoves hopes to harden his theo-
ry that conflicts among humans are
motivated by basic instincts like
sexual drive and greed but are not
inherent.

Nixon retreat guards and using marijuana

ON (Reuter). — The
id last night it had un-
marijuana ring among
navy guards at Presi-
Camp David mountain
Maryland.
Department spokesman
rines and 15 sailors on
security duty at the Pres-
saway had been trans-
her posts "following in-
into alleged use of mari-
personnel." A total of
en are assigned there.
vid, tucked away in the
e Catoctin Mountains of
Maryland, is a short heli-

copter ride from Washington and a
favourite thinking spot of the Presi-
dent.
The Pentagon said the case came
to light on April 27 — shortly
before President Nixon went there last
to ponder the Watergate affair —
when personnel at Camp David re-
ported marijuana smoking to the
Camp Commander.
The Pentagon said the camp com-
mander, Lieutenant Commander Da-
vid Miller, had advised the Defence
Department that "at no time was
there any breach of security involv-
ed."

BI recovers \$300,000 airline hijack ransom

ILL, Florida (AP). —
is and Florida State po-
covered the \$300,000 ran-
som paid by a hijacker who
into the jungles of Bri-
as with his loot a year
fuse to say where they
ash.
"I really expect to get
back," said William Ho-
vice president of East-
on Tuesday as the
d over the money paid
hijacker William Hah-
Boston, Pennsylvania at
national Airport near
D.C., on May 5, 1972.
of the Jacksonville F.B.I.
the money was recover-
through the combined ef-
F.B.I. and the Florida
of Law Enforcement,
en identified through se-
s and markings. But he
make public any details
overly, refusing to say
or when the money was

hijack last September and sen-
tenced to life in prison.
The agent said since June 4, 1970,
there have been 27 hijackings with
demands of \$121,944,000 and
\$6,666,250 actually paid. Only \$2.2m.
remains outstanding, adding that
\$2m. of the total is currently in
litigation in connection with the
Nov. 10, 1972, hijacking of a South-
ern Airways flight to Cuba where
the hijackers were jailed and the
money recovered.
The remaining \$200,000 was paid
to the hijacker known as D.B.
Cooper, who on Thanksgiving Eve
1971 bailed out over the Oregon-
Washington border with his loot.
Neither Cooper nor the money has
been accounted for.

Nine killed as drunk policeman sets off grenade

BANGKOK (UPI). — A policeman
killed himself and eight other people
when he pulled the pin of a hand-
grenade during a drunken quarrel,
police said.
Sixteen other persons were injured
in the incident on Monday night
400 kms north of the capital.
They said police Private Vitoon
Sungarn and Thongdaeng Nuathon
got into an argument while watch-
ing a folk song show and Vitoon
pulled the grenade's pin, setting it
off.

FOREIGNERS — About half of the
criminal offences committed in Am-
sterdam are committed by foreign-
ers, according to the Amsterdam
public prosecutor, Mr. J.J. Ahspeel.

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or foreign currency, so you won't
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to see different people.
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on Fridays).
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checks with your statements. And
 4. we imprint your checks
with your name in English and
Hebrew, free.
 5. Your money earns more,
because we calculate interest
daily on your checking account
and compound it daily on your
savings accounts.
 6. You can keep your
valuable documents in our
safe deposit boxes.
- And if you're too busy to
come in — you can bank with
us by mail, we'll pay the
postage both ways.
- Bank with the American
Bank — we've got the service
you've been missing!

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THE THIRD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

1,000 businessmen are expected from abroad

LATE this month the Third Economic Conference is due to take place in Jerusalem, in the festive atmosphere of Israel's half-jubilee, replete with meetings and discussions, an exhibition parading Israel's achievements, and impressive long-term development targets. Participants are expected to number 2,000, with half from abroad. They will include businessmen prominent in their respective countries, some of them non-Jews. Preparations are already far advanced, but still there is no clear idea of the aim of the Conference and its theme.

At the first Economic Conference (in 1968) the central topic was personal development of Jewish businessmen abroad with the Israeli economy, then just emerging from its slump and struggling itself for its new performance in the aftermath of the Six Day War. In 1969, the Conference was a working meeting of the regional and professional committees doing the promotional job.

Since then a number of special meetings and exhibitions (fashion, metal, food, printing, chemicals, plastics, tourism, leather and footwear, computers) have been arranged, most of them successful beyond expectations. Israel economy is booming and growing apace. What then is the task which the new Conference is expected to accomplish?

Joint ventures

Official spokesmen point out that the Conference would be helpful even if it were only a social event where businessmen could rub shoulders, thrash out their experiences here, establish new contacts, and embark on various joint ventures. It will be an occasion for launching projects already in the preparatory stage. Several government-owned companies may be sold. A new company for investment company — similar to Israel Corporation in Germany, will make its debut at the Conference. Still the programme looks rather poor compared with its setting.

It can be argued that in 1973 such a discrepancy is unavoidable, and should be actively welcomed. When the idea of an Economic Conference was first conceived by the late Prime Minister Eshkol, Israel was plagued with mass unemployment and emigration, economic activity sagged and national morale was at a low point. The invitations sent out to Jewish businessmen abroad were almost an SOS, and the Conference a rescue action. Even when the first Conference convened two years later,

POST Economic Editor Moshe Ater discusses the problems which will face those attending the Jerusalem meeting later this month.

the gathering businessmen were treated as VIPs, welcome partners to provide not only funds, technological know-how and marketing contacts, but also to help shape our economic policies.

But today Israel is stronger, richer, more advanced, and less dependent on foreign assistance. Recent influences include the last war, Israel's victory, the Arab terror, the worldwide upsurge of antisemitism, and also of the conflicts established at the 1968 Conference and assisted by these, assistance to Israel and personal involvement in its development has now assumed a momentum of its own, almost taken for granted. Today Israel may receive the gathering businessmen and businessmen as welcome guests and potential investors, but hardly as equal partners. This is all as it should be in a healthy state.

Uncertainty

Nevertheless the uncertainty concerning the issue remains, and it was given an articulate expression in a recent speech by Mr. M. Tsour at the Commercial and Industrial Club. Mr. Tsour's views are of interest not only because he was the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and is now General Manager of Israel Corporation, but also because he put the forthcoming Conference into its proper perspective, as the occasion for reviewing our economy's current issues, and for outlining a programme for future action. He is concerned about the authorities' failure to make use of this opportunity because he feels that in spite of the present boom, the trend of affairs in this country is not conducive to healthy investment — in particular from abroad — and no adequate attention is given to improving the situation.

There is, first and foremost, the

danger of devaluation which may bring about a capital loss for a foreign investor in equity valued in Israeli currency. Mr. Tsour suggested to offset this by allowing companies to create special reserves (i.e. write off assets at expected replacement values which may or may not be workable). But there is no doubt that the problem is a real one, that it acts as a deterrent for sound, non-speculative investments, and causes an excessive part of invested capital to be provided as loans (in spite of regulations intended to prevent that). In the long run the Israeli economy will have to provide investors — local and foreign — with an adequate yield on their capital, either as interest or increased dividend.

The significant point is, however, that Mr. Tsour takes further inflation and another devaluation for granted in a foreseeable future, notwithstanding apparent firmness of the pound's exchange rate, and economists' warnings that devaluation in an economy enjoying full employment and suffering from production bottlenecks, must either fail or be accompanied by severe administrative pressure and social strain. Coming from a man of Mr. Tsour's background such a view cannot be easily dismissed in spite of theoretical flaws. But one may wonder whether its practical implications have been fully worked out. On the eve of elections, renegotiated wage agreements and re-formulated long-term social, housing, fiscal and tariff policies, businessmen could expect to be told how the what is flowing. Instead they are obviously to be asked to have unlimited confidence in the government's capacity to improvise.

Tax policy

Second, more pragmatically, Mr. Tsour questioned the wisdom of maintaining the Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, at least in its present form, arguing that its provisions are outdated, and that instead of a tax cutting for a few years now granted to "approved" or "recognized" enterprises, taxation of all companies should be reduced to a single level, and discrimination between investments should be curtailed accordingly.

Again, the details of his suggestions may or may not hold water, but the tenor of his argument is impressive. A situation in which the effective tax on a company's profits may vary between 38 and 82 per cent is not sound and must include legal trickery and misuse of production resources. One may add that a situation in which anti-productive tax rates are applied to middle class incomes while tax-free, high-yield income is offered to investors in state loans, is no less questionable both for social and for economic reasons. A reform of our fiscal, financing and saving systems is therefore overdue and potential investors must naturally be concerned about this.

Lastly, there is the question of letting investors have a free hand in choosing projects or guiding them to those preferred by the authorities. Mr. Tsour supports the second course, blaming the authorities for the shortage of suitable suggestions. The official stance is opposed, claiming that the administration should not venture to pick projects, but assume responsibility for an investment's success or failure.

Money for housing

However, behind this controversy lies the growing dearth of new projects, in particular in the crucial field of industry. This probably has something to do with the country's changing economic climate. Whatever the official statistics, the fact is that private enterprise accounts for only about one half of our productive investments. The major part of private investment still goes to housing.

Whether this is a proper allocation of resources for a country of Israel's development stage is a moot point, but one which should surely be discussed at the Economic Conference. Mr. Tsour, in any case, is of the opinion that substantial capital funds for residential construction could be attracted from abroad, so as to free domestic capital resources for other purposes.



Minister Peled.

(Rubinger)

The plight of Soviet Jewry has stirred deep feeling in Israel, among Jews abroad, and in many sectors of world opinion. Arguments have raged as to the proper role to be played by the Israel Government in speeding the movement of Soviet Jewry to Israel. The appearance of the issue as a factor in U.S. domestic politics, thanks to

Senator Henry Jackson's initiative has caused added heart searching here and among U.S. Jewish leaders. ASHER WALLFISH interviewed Immigrant Absorption Minister Natan Peled about criticism by some Soviet immigrant that the Government is not doing enough for those Jews still in the U.S.S.R. The issue of jobs for Soviet settlers is also discussed.

SOVIET JEWS: IS ISRAEL DOING ENOUGH?

Peled answers the critics

"THE criticism that the Israel Government is neglecting Soviet Jewry is as old as Soviet Jewish immigration itself," Mr. Peled said. "There have always been pessimistic voices raised among the Soviet immigrants. Some of them charged that their friends and relatives, who were still in the Soviet Union, had been abandoned to their fate. Not deliberately, of course, but rather because campaigns which the Government of Israel, or Israelis as individuals, were waging and capable of mounting were ineffective."

(The 60-year-old Mapam Minister knows Russia and Soviet Jews as well as any of his colleagues. Born in Odessa, he settled in this country in 1933. He is a member of Kibbutz Sarid in the Jezreel Valley. He served as Minister to Bulgaria, 1958-60, and Ambassador to Austria, 1960-63.)

When I pointed out that in recent weeks one or two of the protesters there had gone so far as to charge the Israel Government with deliberately ignoring the plight of the Soviet Jews, he replied: "I would not want to go into the psychological background of such accusations. All I would say is that among the immigrants themselves, as well as among veteran Israelis, appraisals differ over the right tactics to help Soviet Jewry."

He recalled that he was one of the Cabinet Ministers who declared publicly that a reasonable prospect existed of getting the Russian tax shield if a wide range of leverage was exerted.

Delicate issues

He had tried to convince the Soviet immigrants, over and over again, he said, that an extremist campaign was not necessarily a successful campaign. "The struggle has to take place within a most complicated and delicate pattern of international relations, of which Israel and the Jewish people are inevitably a part."

Q: Why did the accusations of negligence arouse so much anger in the Government?

Peled: Firstly, because they are unfair and groundless. Secondly, because they put the campaign for Soviet Jewry into a false perspective in the eyes of Israel public opinion, and world opinion too. What could be worse than to give Soviet Jews the impression that they can succeed in their demand to leave Russia if they put enough pressure on the Government of Israel?

The Government is in a position to combine vigilance with awareness of the complexities of the problem. You can claim that we are not doing enough; you can claim that we are not acting correctly; but you cannot claim that we are indifferent to the fate of Soviet Jewry, or negligent.

Q: Looking back, why do you think the Soviet authorities decided to let Jews out at all?

Peled: The Soviet Jews experienced an internal awakening. They were willing to take risks in the demand to emigrate. This development found a powerful echo among Jews outside Russia. Public opinion, as well as the political and diplomatic world, took up the issue. And all of this happened at a time when Russia was becoming more sensitive than before to world opinion.

Q: Surely Israel's job was to amplify that echo as much as possible?

Peled: The magnitude of amplification is not as important as its effectiveness. If you hammer away at the same theme till the public is saturated, you risk the danger of making it deaf to your message. Some of the activists here argued that we should print the names of all the Soviet Jews who have filed applications to come to Israel. No newspaper would print all the names, and no reader would be influenced by their impact. You achieve a far greater impact if you keep on printing human-interest stories, true accounts of the difficulties and harassment suffered by individuals and their families.

Q: What about charges that the Government asked American Jewish leaders to soft-pedal their support for the Jackson Amendment to the trade bill?

Peled: It is our policy not to intervene in any way in internal American politics, or to come between the White House, Congress and public opinion. We favour a wide range of diplomatic, political and public persuasion, which can best aid Soviet Jewry. That is the best way to define our attitude.

Finding a job

THE Absorption Ministry is not responsible for the technical side of getting immigrants to this country. Its problems begin after they arrive. One of the keys to their satisfactory absorption is helping them to find a livelihood.

But providing jobs is getting harder all the time, especially for white-collar workers and professionals. Mr. Peled has already warned the Knesset that unless the development of the economy follows a radically new course, job prospects for university-trained immigrants will be uncertain over the next few years. In his annual survey, he specifically spelled out the possibility of unemployment.

Mr. Peled says that the Cabinet has not satisfied itself simply with expressing its concern. It has set up a committee of economic and manpower experts to analyse the problem thoroughly.

These experts, he said, were taking a range of different immigration forecasts, plus the expected output of local universities, and determining how many jobs the economy could offer. They would go on to suggest what new employment opportunities should be created in order to increase Israel's academic absorptive capacity.

"Awareness of the urgency is by no means confined to the Absorption Ministry," Mr. Peled said. "Labour Minister Yosef Almog ordered the experts' study — which will be ready in a very short time. Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir understands the financial implications of creating new job opportunities. Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev will be harnessing local industrialists to do their bit in solving the job problem."

Q: You said in the Knesset in March that university-trained immigrants are already experiencing some difficulties in getting jobs quickly. How long will it take before practical recommendations are made?

Peled: We have some solutions ready. A \$50m. fund (to be raised abroad) is now being organized to encourage industrial firms to take on additional university graduates.

The fund will extend credit terms so that the firms may for their projects, for instance idea is to raise the proportion of academics in local industry, so benefiting the economy and the immigrant same time.

Q: Is there not a risk in economy will become overrated with graduates? Peled: In the past the Authority used to approve establishment of economic enterprises according to criteria such as profitability, export potential, geographical distribution and intensiveness. The trend must be to add another factor: the proportion of graduates new enterprise can usually

Q: Immigration from the West has dropped off in the past couple of years of employment difficulties. Peled: Job shortages have been the main factor in down Western ally, although effect cannot be ignored housing problem, as well as of economic, social and cultural factors. A greater effort shall have to rethink that things out as well.



Four-year-old white Egyptian vulture "Hawkeye" and "Sasha" are members of Don Crown's busker company. They in London pubs, clubs and street corners. (John Drysdale, Cam)

COMPTROLLER REPORTS ON ABSORPTION MINISTRY

FLATS EMPTY FOR 13 MONTHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
OF 160 rental apartments set aside by the Absorption Ministry for new immigrants in Jerusalem, 90 were unoccupied as of December, 1972. The State Comptroller found — in his report on the Absorption Ministry — that some flats had been standing empty as long as 13 months. In the Tel Aviv area, on the other hand, very few such flats were still vacant.

The Ministry replied that provision of rental apartments for immigrants was a relatively new policy and demand in various parts of

the country could not be anticipated precisely. A large number had been set aside in Jerusalem but immigrants in the capital preferred to buy.

The Comptroller found that often there were no specific criteria for distribution of flats. The Ministry answered that apartments of a suitable size were often not available. The Comptroller said these deviations had been approved by the responsible officials in the Ministry but that no explanations for them had been given. "Considering the great social sensitivity surrounding immigrant housing," the Comptroller said, "great care should be taken that there are no deviations from criteria except when there is no other solution. In every instance the reason must be recorded."

In the Jerusalem district, the Ministry's housing committee postponed a decision on one applica-

tion for housing while approving a similar application at the same meeting without citing any reason. He also found that in the Jerusalem District 14 apartments intended for sale to immigrants had stood empty for up to a year. The big empty.

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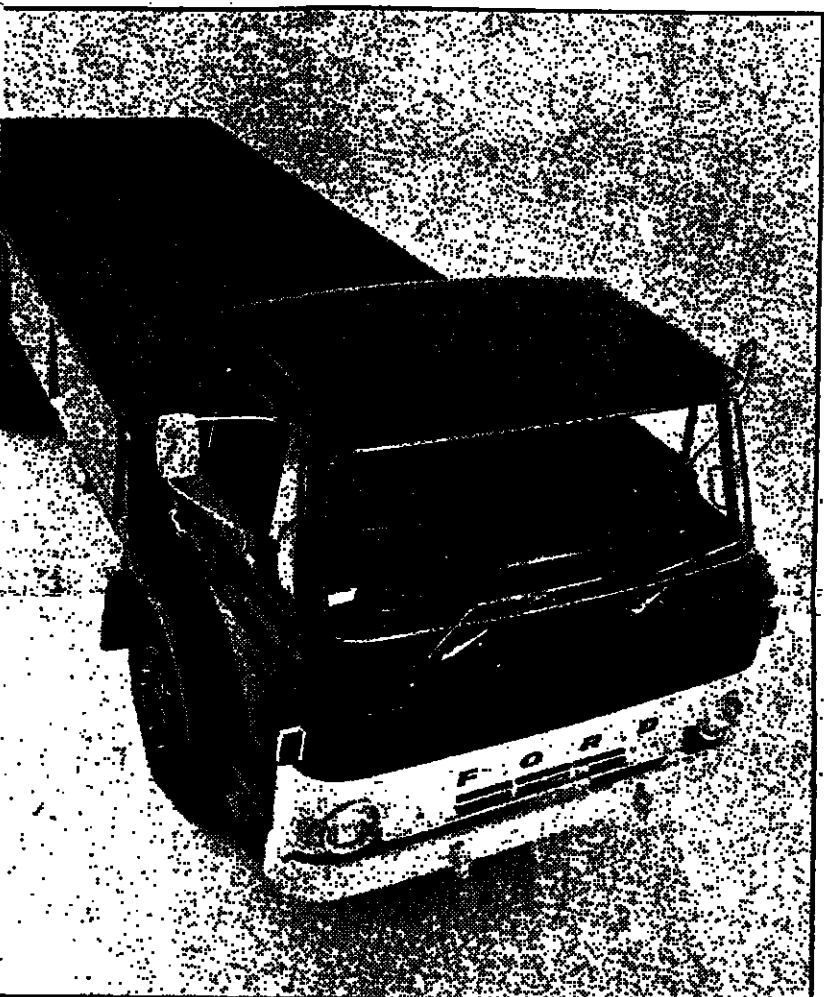
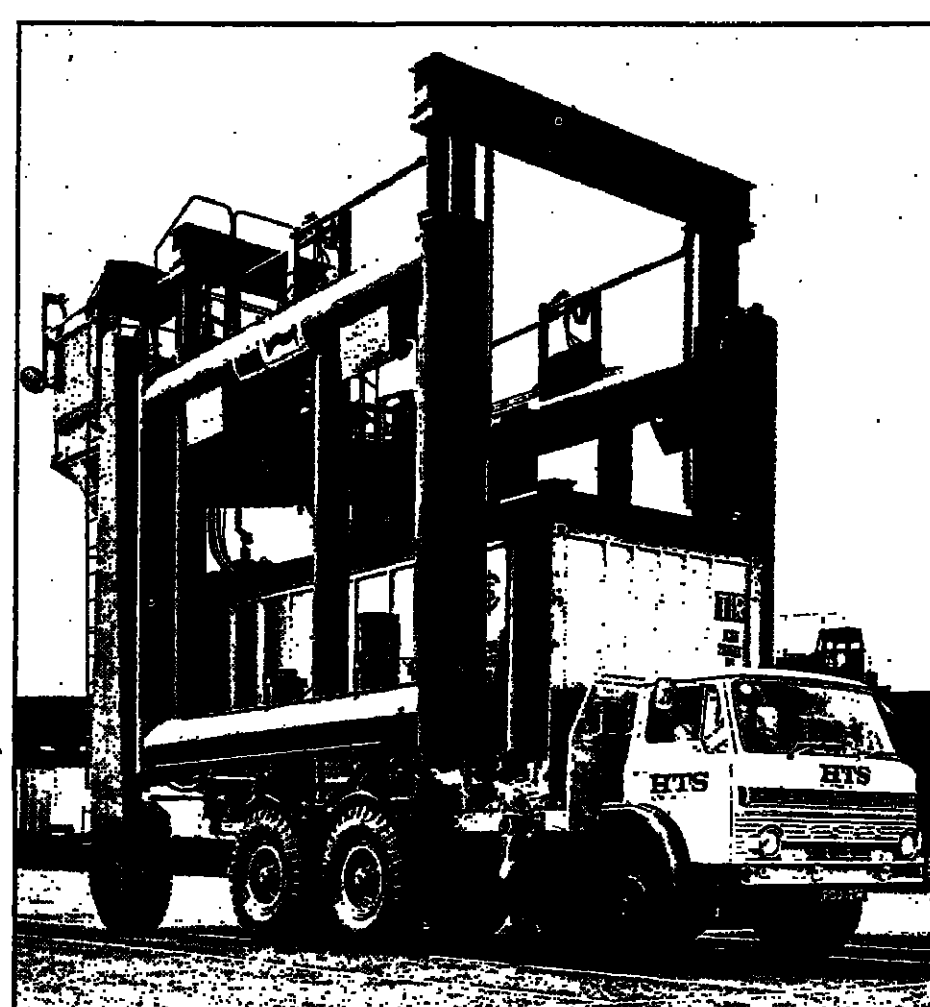
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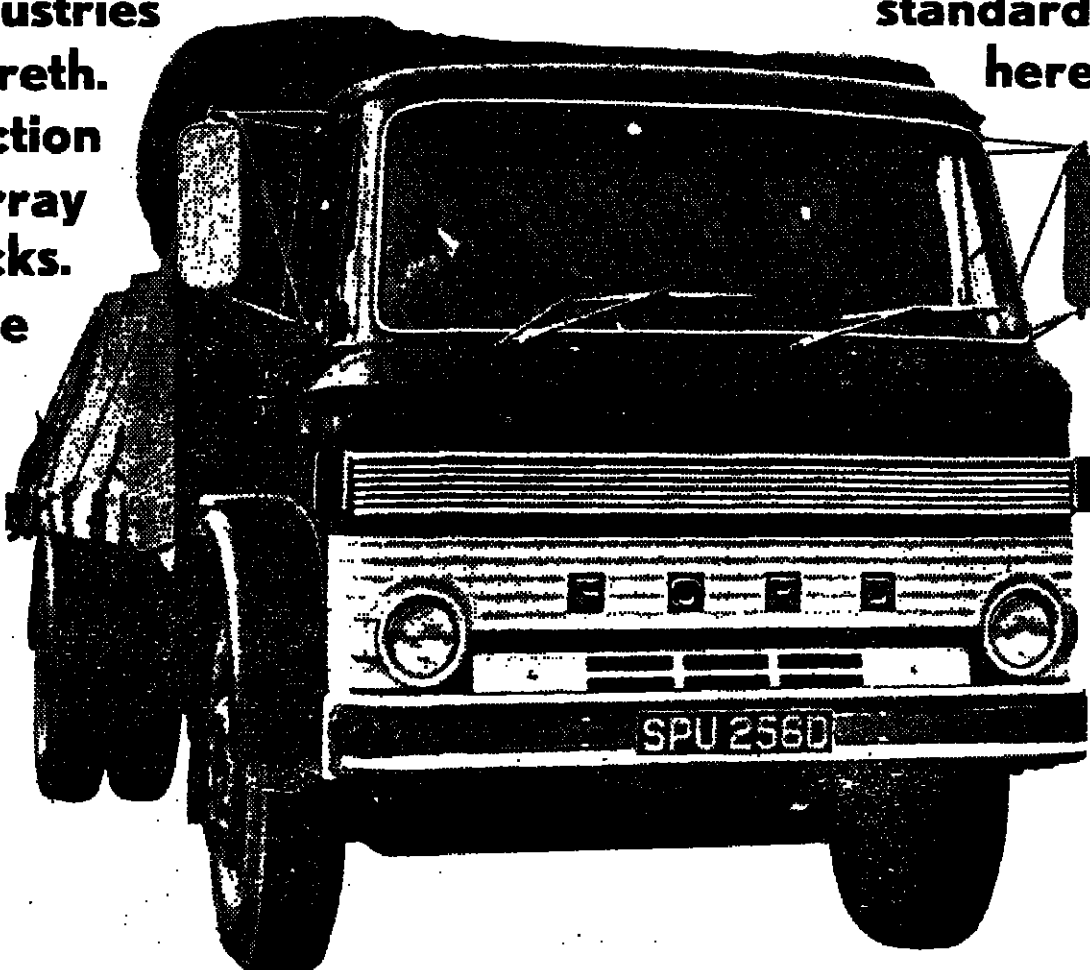
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Envoy quits because of Amin's terror

By COLIN LEGUM
LONDON (Otna).

GENERAL Amin's Ambassador to West Germany and the Vatican, Prince John Patrick Baring, talked to me at a secret rendezvous in London about his decision to go into voluntary exile, "somewhere in Africa," rather than to accept the Ugandan military leader's recall of all his ambassadors for his announcement about a new government.

Uganda has been without a Cabinet since General Amin sent all his Ministers on two months' "rehabilitative" holiday after the defection of two of them, including his brother-in-law, Wa-nume Kibedi, the former Foreign Minister, who is now in voluntary exile in Somalia.

Prince Baring, the 33-year-old son of the King of Ankoile and a professional diplomat, told me that he had been contemplating resigning for some months past, but was mainly concerned about the right timing. One of his two brothers, Patrick Baring, who was murdered in Uganda last December. His other surviving brother has since succeeded in getting out of the country.

Instead of reporting to General Amin in Kampala, Prince Baring decided to send him a letter of resignation, saying that "owing to the tyranny and oppression that exists in Uganda I can no longer represent your government."

The former ambassador then went on to make the most devastating attack on Amin's regime delivered so far by any of his former officials.

"The reign of terror that has been established in our beloved country has shocked the conscience of all men of goodwill



General Amin... charges of barbarous acts.

throughout the world," he says. "While innocent people continue to be brutally and savagely eliminated, your regime has failed to bring to justice the perpetrators of these crimes. Indeed, eyewitness reports and circumstantial evidence tend to implicate you and your henchmen in these barbarous acts which show complete disregard and contempt for human life."

He says these circumstances had left him with no alternative but to tender his resignation. "I believe this is the only way I can conform to the dictates of my conscience and to universal principles of civilized conduct."

As a member of the Ankoile royal family, Prince Baring has considerable standing among his people in the former Kingdom of Ankoile.

The significance of so prominent a diplomat resigning is that it comes at a time when General Amin is known to be in serious difficulties about finding sufficient people of real influence to join his new government.

WHEN A CASUAL WORKER THREATENS THE BOSS

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on May 23, 1972 (in C.G. 312-70).

The appellant, who is a building contractor, employed the respondent, a relief worker, on one of his building projects. A quarrel broke out between the two one morning when the respondent refused to do the work the appellant had assigned to him and to demand to be given higher work. Not content with a mere exchange of curses the respondent brandished a hammer at the appellant and while the latter was trying to wrest it from him the respondent fell and was injured.

The respondent then sued the appellant in the Haifa District Court for assault under section 23 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, which provides that: "Assault consists of intentionally applying force of any kind... to the person of another, either directly or indirectly, without his consent... or attempting or threatening by any act or gesture to apply such force to the person of another if the person making the attempt or threat causes the other to believe upon reasonable grounds that he has the present intention and ability to effect his purpose."

The appellant, relying on section 24(a) of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, pleaded in his defence that he had "acted for the protection of himself against an unlawful use of force by the plaintiff, and that in so acting he did no more than was reasonably necessary for that purpose and the damage caused to the plaintiff by the assault was not disproportionate to the damage sought to be avoided."

The District Court, holding that there had been no need for the appellant to wrest the hammer by force from the respondent in order to protect himself and that he could have achieved the same purpose by removing himself from the scene, and that in any case it was not certain that the respondent would have used the hammer against him, allowed the respondent's claim and awarded him IL\$5,000 damages.

In the appeal against this decision

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Sussman) Justices Berinson and Mami

Assad Shabla, Appellant, v. Hamula Ben Shevet, Respondent (C.A. 347-72)

DEFINITION OF "SELF-DEFENCE" IN CIVIL ASSAULT

LAW REPORT
Edited by Doris Linkin

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1973

to the Supreme Court, Mr. Mami appeared for the appellant and Mr. Meridor for the respondent.

Justice Berinson, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, first considered the concept of "self-defence" in cases of assault. The District Court, he said, had in his opinion, made an incorrect evaluation of the fundamentals of self-defence in holding that there had been no need for the appellant to remove the hammer by force from the respondent. For the very fact that the respondent had brandished a hammer constituted an assault against the appellant and the District Court had expressed as to whether the respondent would in actual fact have used the hammer against the appellant was irrelevant, since it is sufficient, in accordance with section 23(a) of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, for the person threatened to believe upon reasonable grounds that the person making the threat has the intention and ability to effect his purpose. The test of reasonableness being the map judgment of a reasonable person in an emergency, and not a cool calculated judgment reached in an ordinary, calm atmosphere.

In the circumstances of the present case, continued Justice Berinson, as the respondent had been a relief worker and had been forced upon the appellant against his will by the Labour Exchange, and regarding himself as immune and protected against dismissal by the Labour Exchange, and as he had evidently behaved most importantly and provocatively towards the appellant, the latter had had rea-

sonable grounds for believing that he faced immediate and real danger and had therefore been entitled to defend himself.

The next and main question to be considered, Justice Berinson went on to note, was whether the self-defence practised by the appellant had complied with the criteria laid down in section 24(1): that is, whether (1) the appellant had acted for the protection of himself, (2) against an unlawful use of force, (3) had done no more than was reasonably necessary for that purpose, and (4) the damage caused to the respondent was not disproportionate to the damage sought to be avoided.

The first two criteria, he held, had been shown to exist. As to the third, it is a person's right to protect himself when he has a reasonable cause for fearing the unlawful use of force against him and he is not required to wait until the threatened peril has actually materialised, but may anticipate it (see Halabur, 10th ed. vol. 10, p. 743).

As, therefore, the appellant had merely sought to prevent the hammer from being brought down on him, this was the bare minimum which he could, and was entitled to, have done in the circumstances. As to the District Court's ruling that the appellant should have removed himself from the scene, he could not accept it, held Justice Berinson. For the obligation to retreat before an assailant is not absolute, and it cannot be demanded that a person flee in all circumstances from the danger of assault in order to save his life or protect himself from physical injury. On the contrary, flight is only one of the possible measures to be considered when weighing up the reasonableness of an assaultee's reactions (see Fleming on Tort, 4th ed. p.82). Furthermore, he continued, in accordance with American jurisprudence, a person is not expected to take refuge in flight, but is entitled to return force for force, even to the extent of killing his assailant, if he is attacked in his own home; nor is he obliged to retreat from the way when all required to defend himself is a limited amount of force not likely to cause death or serious bodily harm (see Flanders on Civil Wrongs, p.286, and Tort Restatement, 2nd ed. par. 65(2) p.86).

In the case under consideration, continued Justice Berinson, the assault had not occurred in the appellant's home but it had occurred in his place of business and no-one could be expected to flee from his place of business unnecessarily. In any event, he added, there was no doubt whatsoever that the appellant had been entitled to prevent the respondent from carrying out his implied threat to hit him with a hammer by removing that hammer from him.

In conclusion, Justice Berinson held that the fourth criterion had also been satisfied as the injuries which the respondent had suffered in consequence of his fall had not been very serious whereas a blow from a hammer, if delivered on a sensitive part of the body, could have caused the appellant considerable harm.

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed, he held and the District Court's judgment set aside. Appeal allowed with IL\$1,000 costs. Judgment given on April 12, 1973.

AFTER THE SHAKE-UP Brezhnev first on tightrope

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

NEW YORK (AP). — The latest Kremlin shake-up points, to a hardening of domestic policy to offset the potential dangers inherent in expanding relations with the U.S.

Evidently the Kremlin has been divided on the effects of foreign policy on domestic politics. If party chief Leonid Brezhnev seems to be slightly ahead, he has at the same time been obliged to heed hardliner warnings not to let the détente with the Americans progress too fast.

Brezhnev, despite his complete control over foreign policy, felt constrained to explain himself in a secret speech to the Party Central Committee, just before its announcement last Friday that two men had been fired from its ruling Politburo and three new faces added. Brezhnev's theme was "peaceful coexistence," a phrase that speaks volumes.

The two men fired from the Politburo, Pyotr Shelest and Genady I. Voronov, had been in trouble for some time. Shelest for mismanagement of the Ukraine, Voronov evidently as a failure in running the People's Control Commission, charged with enforcing labour discipline.

The new men

Shelest was a hardliner and no loss to Brezhnev. Voronov's fall, however, can reflect impatience among conservatives over discipline among the working public.

Added to the Politburo — now 16 members — were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Defence Minister Andrei Grechko and Yuri Andropov, chief of the KGB (secret police).

At first glance, this seems to be in Brezhnev's favour. Marshal Grechko is regarded as a supporter, and Gromyko, a faithful executor of policy. His elevation might, in fact, be simply a long overdue honour. But there are other factors. When Gromyko was simply a Foreign Minister and messenger he could be regarded as the instrument of the top man, Brezhnev. But with Gromyko in the ruling body of the party there is a suggestion that the whole Politburo, and not just Brezhnev alone, has responsibility for policy-making.

Police and army

The additions of Grechko and Andropov to the Politburo add military and police representation there for the first time in many years, making their political influence notably visible.

The military brass have been traditionally conservative. They tend to feel that while they might have deplored Stalin's bloodiest excesses, they had little quarrel with his system of ruling a dictatorship.

Brezhnev wants a period of freedom from world crisis to build up the consumer economy. Possibly some in authority think he is taking too many risks. For some time now there have been signs of strain emanating from the new posture toward the U.S.

The party press has left an impression that the conservatives were having nightmares about American and Japanese capitalists in droves looking about Siberia in search of profits and contaminating the Soviet population with "bourgeois" notions. A consumer-minded society? A Soviet public on wheels? What



Communist Party chief Brezhnev... heading the hardliners.

might that do toward the party authority?

But whatever the risks, Brezhnev and his supporters are eager for an economy that will be safe from sudden food shortages and agricultural failures.

This would entail access to Western technologies, including those of the extractive industries. Siberia has vast quantities of oil and gas waiting to be exploited. Some big deals have been made with capitalists.

With the hands-on approach taken in developing the country, there came an unrealistic growth in February in the initial party monthly, "Kommunist," a "scientific discussion" with Siberian resources and whole thrust was negative costs would be enormous. It almost as if the author was trying to discourage exploiting those resources at this time.

The other view

However, immediately following that article was an seemingly arguing the view. A commentator details blessings of "constructive dialogue." He contended both could benefit greatly from economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and he mentions heria and its resources in context.

The next month "Kommunist" carried a long ideological attack, among other things, the danger from imperialism not lessened and noted the U.S. remained "the citadel of imperialism." It took a all those who talked of negotiation while maintaining belligerentures.

April brought a spate of articles favourable to the country's economic development. Still, the concern continues the current talks in Finland. Russians are going through tortions trying to head Western demand that any peace security arrangement for free exchange of people information. Again, the contamination.

It all seems to suggest a simultaneous need for the U.S. almost as if the author was shake-up seems to reflect demand by conservatives for logical insurance in return going along with Brezhnev design.

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May 27 — 30, 1973

May 27 — BACKGROUND TO THE CONFLICT

9.30-10.30 a.m. Opening The International System in the Eighties, Models of Expected International Peace Prof. K. BOULDING (U.S.A.)

Discussion Prof. J.C. HUREWITZ (U.S.A.)

2.00-3.00 p.m. The Super Powers and an Arab-Israeli Settlement

Discussion Prof. J.C. HUREWITZ (U.S.A.)

4.00-5.00 p.m. Working Session: SALIENT ALTERNATIVE FUTURES OF THE CONFLICT

Discussion Moderator: Prof. D. VITALE (Israel)

May 28 — LEGAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS

9.00-10.00 a.m. Some of the Legal Aspects of the Arab-Israeli Conflict Prof. R. LAPIDOTH (Israel)

Discussion Prof. R. LAPIDOTH (Israel)

10.45 a.m.-1.00 p.m. Internal Arab Policy: Civil-Military Relations and Achievement of Peace in the Middle East Prof. G. RAER (Israel)

Trends of Development in Arab Society and in its Attitudes Towards the Conflict with Israel Prof. S. SHAMIR (Israel)

Discussion Prof. S. SHAMIR (Israel)

Lunch 3.00-4.00 p.m. Israeli Politics and the Arab-Israeli Conflict Prof. N. SAFRAN (U.S.A.)

Discussion Prof. N. SAFRAN (U.S.A.)

4.30-6.30 p.m. Attitudes of the Israelis Towards the Conflict Dr. G. SHEFFER (Israel)

Discussion Dr. D. ROBOVITZ (Israel)

8.30-9.30 p.m. The Meaning of War and Peace in the Middle East Mr. YITZHAK RABIN (Israel)

Discussion Mr. YITZHAK RABIN (Israel)

May 29 — PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONFLICT

9.00-10.00 a.m. Miscommunication in the Middle East and its Impact on the Outbreak of Wars Prof. E. QUESTER (U.S.A.)

Discussion Prof. E. QUESTER (U.S.A.)

10.30-11.30 a.m. Reduction of Mutual Fears and Change of Images Among Rivals Prof. D. KAHNEMAN (Israel)

Discussion Prof. D. KAHNEMAN (Israel)

12.30-1.00 p.m. The Psychological Influence of Prolonged Conflicts on Decision Makers Prof. S. COHEN (U.S.A.)

Discussion Prof. S. COHEN (U.S.A.)

Lunch 3.00-5.00 p.m. PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMS RACE

Arms Races and their Influence on International Stability Prof. G. GRAY (Canada)

Regional Control and Disarmament Dr. Y. EVRON (Israel)

Discussion Dr. Y. EVRON (Israel)

6.30-10.30 p.m. Working Session: Regional vs. Global Factors Affecting Escalation or De-escalation of the Conflict

Discussion Moderator: Prof. R. TANTER (U.S.A.)

May 30 — THE HINDRANCES TO PEACE

9.00-10.00 a.m. The Roles of Rationality and Emotion in the Termination of Wars: A Theoretical Model and Application for the Middle East Prof. Y. DORON (Israel)

Discussion Prof. Y. DORON (Israel)

10.30-12.30 p.m. Obstacles in the Way of the Arab-Israeli Settlement Prof. Y. ARIELI (Israel)

Discussion Dr. Y. HARKAVI (Israel)

Lunch 3.00-5.00 p.m. SUMMARY SESSION

Academic Analysis and their Relation to the Arab-Israeli Conflict Moderator: Prof. A. BROKER (U.S.A.)

8.30-9.30 p.m. Closing Lecture by H.E. ABBA EBAN

The meetings will be held in closed sessions.

Persons who wish to participate are kindly requested to contact the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation, 43 Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel. 67151.

Our apologies in advance to those whom we shall be unable to accommodate for lack of space.

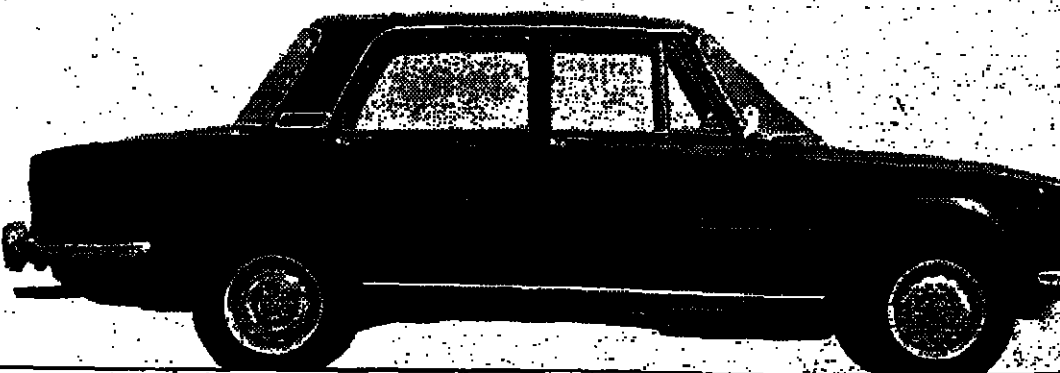
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grand old man emerges as a first-class screen player'

MARK SEGAL
Senior Staff Reporter

out definitive film biography of David Ben-Gurion, the world premiere at Aviv Cinema, this evening will make one of his to the cinema to see "Ben-Gurion Remem-

other visionaries of the revolution, Ben-Gurion fled to see both the political target and the state into a war in its own right. Ben-Gurion interviews Ben-Gurion and his old photographs of his personal events, and very shots providing the background.

Ben-Gurion emerges as a screen player, and something exciting in the 80-year-old grand old man's life is the arrival of Aliya, pioneer at the of the century.

It seems to be rather touching. Using Arab Jaffa, he is taken to work over in an orange grove. Ben-Gurion in a grove in Pea together with Rahel Chami — now a grand living in Givatayim — his girl-friend at the arrived here with him. Ben-Gurion ex- "the happiest days of — when he started his working the soil of the land. The film shows him old comrades; a sim- follows at the Rehovot cell, where he on the first strike in 2,000. We see him with three cent workmates from days. Thus we join into a personal past cause of the identity of m, is that of a people just an individual.

The angels'

creator of the pro- the author Michael r. said he drafted script about two years the 85th birthday cele- of Ben-Gurion. At the authorities protested money was available, "rela" who made the film possible were two Jews in business. Shimon He- o directed it, and Allen American Jew who put and combined re- with the local Israeli s haunting background as composed by Yigal me of the songs which e a hit is "The Bird" d by Susan and Fran to Misha Segal and lyrics Nathan Zach.

r-Zohar explains that he the script in keeping en Kay's specifications, pt the general American n view. Thus he had to those persons known to Jean public. He was ob- mit mention of Ben- in despite his major an-Gurion's life and La- net animals because his meaningless to Amer-

r-Zohar confirmed that ard-pressed to persuade m to take part in the he has never taken the very seriously. "Ben-Gu- me, "What do you want I will interrupt my. I have so little time!" Dr. Bar-Zohar, persua- by stressing that the s intended for history as a public figure he y bound to cooperate. not an easy task to get go to various parts of ry and be photographed ous people, including does not care for par- and especially to talk h with so many people. Ben-Gurion is not one for k and a very close per-



B.G. with President Shazar... talking about the old days on the "Ahdut" editorial board.

B-G—THE ACTOR—REMEMBERS

He recalled their gratification when Ben-Gurion turned out to be cooperative and an admirable screen actor. "He was completely free of camera-consciousness and acted quite naturally. Apparently he dismissed the camera as such and treated the entire matter as a series of social events... Often the importance of an event caused him to ignore altogether the fact that a film was being made. Like when he goes to meet Soviet immigrants at Lod. He was so excited that the matter of the film became quite unimportant."

President Shazar appears in a scene about his work with B-G. on the "Ahdut" editorial board. Prime Minister Golda Meir who emerges as a natural actress — talks with B-G. of their joint political work particularly at the beginning of Statehood and beforehand. Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir speaks of early arms purchases.

Truman wept

Each personality serves to illustrate a particular period. An old photo of Mr. Eban between Ben-Gurion and President Truman is succeeded by a discussion of their joint work and B-G. recalling that Truman wept when told that the Jewish people would never forget his role in 1948. A scene with former O.C. Southern Command, Arlik Sharon, illustrates the struggle with the todayen before the Sinai Campaign while Haim Laskov, speaking a very clipped English, walks with B-G. near the old Latrun police station to illustrate that fateful battle.

Yigael Yadin appears twice — once on the Nachshon Campaign and then in what was to be a discussion on the War of Independence, but which developed into an argument over the Old City Walls. The Old Man tells Prof. Yadin: "If I were Prime Minister today then I would pull them down. Old and New Jerusalem should be one city." This was one illustration of the way the film did not always cleave to the script.

Yitzhak Rabin, then still Ambassador to Washington, provides news when revealing that as Chief of Staff he came to Ben-Gurion just before the Six Day War.



At the military cemetery at Har Herzl in Jerusalem. (Photos by Susan Mills Baldwin)

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan also turns out to be as natural an actor as his mentor. The producers create an interesting effect by first showing B-G. as Defence Minister with Dayan as Chief of Staff in a photo in the balcony of a tower at Sharm-e-Sheikh in 1956, with the still superseded by an interview in colour with Dayan as Defence Minister playing host to Ben-Gurion, during a visit to Sharm.

There are shots of Zionist history, with one newswreel of Weismann and Balfour I never saw before, and a touching scene

from the funeral of Paula Ben-Gurion. One also sees B-G.'s meetings with famous personalities, among them Churchill and de Gaulle.

Two leaders Dr. Bar-Zohar approached but failed to persuade to appear were Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Herut Chairman Menachem Begin, both of whom are seen in photos during the film.

Generally the film is rewarding and although it does not pretend to be objective, it does well as a subjective historical recording of the deeds of one who is acknowledged by many to be the greatest living Jew.

Cooking with apricots

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

APRICOTS, just coming on the market, can also be used in cooking. Put them around roast chickens in the oven, or you can also serve them fresh around the chickens.

Rice Layered Apricots

As many apricots as you wish, 1 cup white rice, 1 litre milk, dash of salt, 3 tbsp. butter, 1/2 cup sugar or honey, 2 eggs. Top with cream and sugar.

Cook the white rice in the milk until done. Add the beaten eggs, salt, butter, sugar or honey and mix well. Butter the casserole and layer it with rice and apricots (if you wish you can cook them quickly). Bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour and pour over the sweet cream and sugar.

Apricot Sherbet

8 cups, or even 3 cups apricots, 1 1/2 cups water, 1/4 cup sugar, 8 egg whites beaten stiff, 1/2 cup sweet cream, whipped.

Peel apricots (can also be used with the peel), remove stones, and cook to a pulp in the water. Add the sugar (more if apricots are not very sweet) and cook until rather thick. Cool. Put into trays and freeze until firm. Remove and beat until light, add the egg whites and whipped cream and refreeze to ice cream consistency.

Apricots Mashed

8 cups mashed apricots, 1/4 tsp. almond flavouring, 1 cup quartered marshmallows, 1/2 cup shredded coconut.

To the hot mashed apricots add flavouring and marshmallows, and when they melt fold the mixture until the texture is uniform. Heap in sherbet glasses, chill and garnish with coconut. Serves five.

Apricot Bavarian Cream

1 package instant lemon-flavour ed jelly powder, 1 1/2 cups hot apricot juice, 1 cup fresh apricot pulp, 1/2 cup cream.

Dissolve the jelly powder in the hot fruit juice and add the apricot pulp. Beat with a rotary egg beater and then fold in the whipped cream. Pour into a bowl and quickly surround with apricot halves with a strawberry inside of each.

Apricot Upside Down Cake

The Cake: 4 egg whites, 4 egg yolks, 1 cup sugar, 1 tsp. lemon juice, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup nuts, 1/2 cup apricot pulp, 1/2 cup cream.

Sift together the sugar, flour, baking powder, salt. Separate the yolks and whites of eggs. Beat the whites until stiff. Add liquid to egg yolks and add the lemon juice and lemon rind. Combine the yolks and whites and fold together. Sift remaining dry ingredients and fold into the egg mixture.

Filling and topping: 3 tbsp. butter or margarine, 1 cup brown sugar, 18 or 20 apricots, gashed cherries (cut them in half).

Butter a rectangular cake pan very well and sprinkle with brown sugar. Cut the apricots in half and stone them. Put half a cherry in each cavity and arrange the fruit (cut side down) on the pan. Pour the cake batter over this and bake in a 350°F oven for about 50 minutes. Turn the cake over as soon as you remove it from the oven or the caramel topping will stick to the pan.

'Open university' for Israel

Israel will have an "open university" — which will grant high school diplomas and undergraduate degrees on the basis of credit earned through correspondence, radio and television courses — by the 1974/75 school year.

Education Minister Yigal Allon told the Council for Higher Education this week that Keren Hanodiv, the fund set up by the Rothschild Family of Britain, had agreed to finance the project. It will be centred near the educational television station in Ramat Aviv.

Night courses for Tel Aviv University

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University will start an extensive night study programme in the coming fall, the university Senate has decided. The Senate thus has acceded to the request of Education Minister Yigal Allon, who has been urging institutions of higher learning to help those soldiers and workers who can only study after work hours.

Classes will be limited to human-ities and liberal arts courses and the night programme will later be expanded to the sciences as well. The night course would be on the same level as the regular courses.

BANK FOR WOMEN TO OPEN IN U.S.

NEW YORK (UPI). — The formation of a new bank specializing in helping women financially was announced on Monday by a group that included feminist Betty Friedan.

"We promise special services to women in banking, including opportunities in employment and management," Eileen Preiss, vice-chairwoman of the state Democratic committee and coordination of the banking group, told a news conference.

Most of the bank's income will come from commercial services to corporations and conventional bank customers, Miss Preiss said, but the main purpose in organizing a women's bank is to give priority to women's needs in credit, business loans and mortgages.

Provisional plans for the bank, to be named The First Women's Bank and Trust Co., call for it to open next year, although state banking authorities have not yet granted its charter. The founding group includes some men.

The bank will maintain a full-time staff consultant and a library to help women start businesses and will offer courses on investment and money management for women. The bank also plans to give consideration to special loans for the operation of day-care centres, Miss Preiss said.



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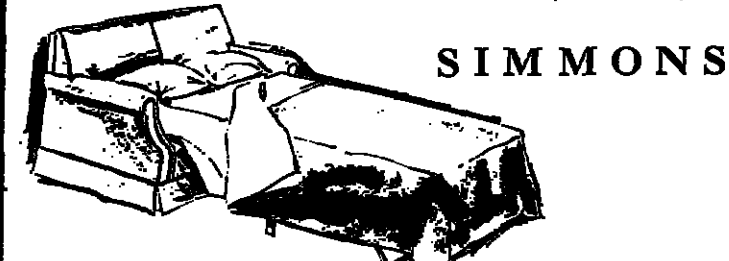
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AIR PLANNER GOES

ALUF Hod retires from military service today with the reputation of having built up the Israeli Air Force into one of the best in the world. He has provided the country with an effective deterrent — a deterrent which is the main reason why President Sadat's threats have remained safely in the realm of wishful thinking.

Hod was one of the main architects of the devastating surprise attack which destroyed the Egyptian air force on the ground and assured an Israeli victory in the first three hours of the Six Day War. He was the moving force behind the general staff decision to turn the Air Force into the highly versatile multi-purpose unit that could supply the answer to Egyptian artillery superiority during the War of Attrition and led to the cease-fire in August 1970. He was also the man who supervised the changeover from French to American equipment following the French embargo on the supply of planes to Israel.

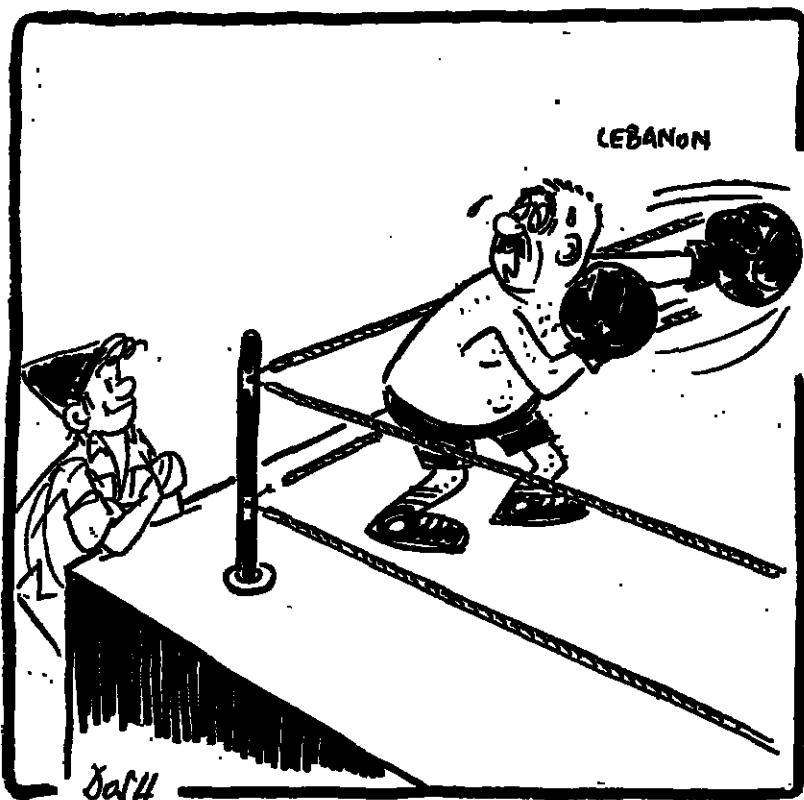
It was only from the mid-1960s onwards that the Air Force assumed a pivotal role in the calculations of military plan-

ners in this country — a role directly attributed to Hod's success in convincing those charged with Israel's security that investment in the Air Force would pay the largest dividends, and his ability to turn his convictions into reality.

It is difficult to judge what course the development of the I.D.F. would have taken had Hod not been commander of the Air Force, but there is a general consensus of opinion among military observers that it is mainly thanks to the Air Force as he shaped it that 1973 has been a year of unprecedented quiet up to now, instead of a year of war and bloodshed.

The man who has been chosen to replace ALUF Hod, Binyamin Feled, has worked in close co-operation with Hod for several years and has accompanied the Air Force throughout its history, proving himself both in combat as a pilot and on the organizational level as head of operations. He is a man who has won the confidence of both the general staff and the outgoing commander — credentials enough for him to have a good claim on the confidence of the people.

"DON'T ROOT FOR ME, FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE!"



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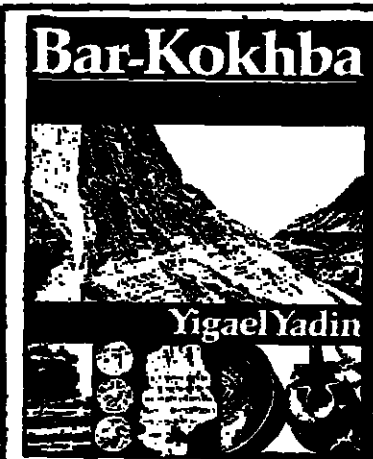
SYRIA ADDS FUEL TO FLAMES

The Financial Times of London said yesterday an end to the shooting in Lebanon has so far been made impossible by the determination of dissident and almost certainly left-wing terrorists, to keep the conflict going.

In an editorial the newspaper said: "Syria has irresponsibly added fuel to the flames, as it did in 1968, and a further dangerous dimension has been given by Israel's

thinly disguised threat that it would be forced to intervene militarily if Syria actively assists the commandos.

"Much will depend on the diplomatic efforts of Egypt and the Arab League," the Financial Times continued. "As it is, the one redeeming feature of a fraught and dangerous situation is that the Lebanese people are not likely to be split along communal lines as a result of the crisis."



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Mr. Sisco... "a growing feeling of disappointment."

WASHINGTON — The Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. Joseph Sisco, probably intended to deliver a "friendly jolt" to Israel when he spoke at a 25th anniversary celebration here on Monday.

Israel's Ambassador, Mr. Simha Dinitz, was taken aback — and replied angrily — when Mr. Sisco suggested that there was an equal share of blame for the absence of peace in the Middle East (as reported in The Post yesterday).

Authoritative American sources pointed out that Mr. Sisco had taken unusual care with the preparation of his remarks and was not unaware of the significance of the occasion. He had not called for assistance from other State Department officials in drafting his remarks, the sources noted, and was anxious that they be taken as sincerely meant by the Israelis.

Mr. Sisco's speech reflects a growing feeling of disappointment within his own department that despite Israel's unprecedented sense of security and close ties with Washington, there have been no new ideas from Jerusalem, no imaginative proposals to break the deadlock, no greater flexibility.

If anything, Mr. Sisco is reported to be concerned at "an increasing Israeli hardening of its position." Some American diplomats are also said to be disappointed that the increasingly close relations between the Nixon Administration and Mrs. Golda Meir's Government have made it more difficult, rather than easier, for Americans to have frank discussions about the differences which still exist.

Ambassador Dinitz — in his speech at the celebration — challenged a number of the points made by Mr. Sisco. Although he generally took care not to attack Mr. Sisco directly by name, Mr. Dinitz's rebuttal was

Joseph Sisco's 'friendly jolt' to Israel

By SAM LIPSKI, Jerusalem Post Correspondent



Ambassador Dinitz... "didn't feel being lectured."

always pointed. While this means that Mr. Dinitz has made a controversial debut in Washington, the more immediate question is what lay behind Mr. Sisco's statement.

The energetic Assistant Secretary, intimately associated with the Nixon Administration's Middle East policy for the last four and a half years, has earned a reputation for carefully calculating the impact of a major address such as that he delivered on Monday night.

In introducing his remarks, Mr. Sisco said he was taking the opportunity of the 25th anniversary to offer some perspectives on the last quarter century. Israel was "unique among the new states of the world," he said, and eloquently praised the accomplishments of "this remarkable state and its remarkable people."

Insecure no more

But then he went on to make it clear he was not merely delivering another congratulatory message.

"Israel lived so many of its first 25 years with such an abiding sense of insecurity that some have not yet become accustomed to the fact that Israel today is strong, is secure, and is confident of its survival," Mr. Sisco said.

In this context he said he wanted "to express a few words of caution to our Israeli friends, words expressed in the spirit of friendship and mutual confidence."

"I would suggest that while Israel's strength must be maintained, the next 25 years present a corollary challenge," Mr. Sisco added and then quoted from Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban to explain what he had in mind.

Mr. Eban, the Assistant Secretary said, had declared that: "A confident and balanced national style is perfectly reconcilable with an alert security consciousness and a rational and firm political line. The problem is how to put the emphasis on freedom, tolerance, equality, social justice, spiritual and intellectual creativity, and human brotherhood as the salient characteristics of a strong and confident Israeli society."

It was significant that Mr. Sisco quoted Mr. Eban with particular approval on at least two other occasions in the course of his remarks. The quotations were all from recent speeches the Israeli Minister has made in which he has raised critical questions about Israeli attitudes.

"To the Arabs, Israel did not exist as a dynamic, evolving reality," Mr. Sisco said. For their part the Israelis perceived all Arabs "as essentially the same, strife-torn and backward." Since 1967 this monolithic view of the Arabs, which did not allow for an understanding of a separate Palestinian national identity, had broken down as a result of the increasing interaction of Arabs and Israelis in the occupied territories.

But other myths had arisen and persisted. Rejecting the myths in the Arab world that the Six Day War was the result of unprovoked Israeli aggression, that units of the U.S. Air Force participated on Israel's side, or the "big lie" that the C.I.A. and the American Embassy had assisted the Israeli raid on Beirut recently, Mr. Sisco also rejected "the myth on the Israeli side" that the Six Day War was part of a calculated Arab plan.

Describing the history of the conflict, as he has done on previous occasions, as a "history of lost opportunities," Mr. Sisco said they had been lost because neither side

had "collectively defined its goals in terms of what economists like to call the opportunity costs of achieving those goals in other words, in terms of what it will cost to forgo in the process."

"I believe it is time for the parties to begin to choose options, to establish priorities, to decide what is most important, what it will cost, and to decide what it is worth the price," Mr. Sisco said. "as we called on the parties in 1970, the eve of the American-initiated cease-fire, to stop shooting and start talking today we urge they stop shooting and start listening."

Different approaches

Against the background of Mr. Sisco's remarks American and Israeli sources offered different approaches to the exchange. Notably, there was agreement on basic points: that Mr. Sisco had not gestured any major, or even minor, change in the policies of the Administration.

Israeli diplomats said they understood Mr. Dinitz's reaction — an unusual official in an open forum — and were ailed at the motivation behind Mr. Sisco's address.

"Sisco got under Dinitz's skin," source said. "He was lecturing us as if something we thought the Americans given up. It was not a policy problem the tone and the assumptions were a run of everything we used to hear in days of the Rogers Plan back in '69. D came here believing that that period over and forgotten. He was just not prepared for Sisco's tone of 'evenhandedness' that there were myths on both sides, there was an equal share of blame lack of peace."

ISRAEL PRESS

Confrontation in Lebanon

Davar (Histadrut) refers to the latest confrontation in Lebanon: "The second round of fighting between the Lebanese Army and the terrorists is aimed at securing advantages around the negotiating table where some form of compromise will be reached. A compromise along the lines of the Cairo Agreement, however, will not mean the end of the affair, since it would mean retention of the present standing of the terrorist organizations in Lebanon, and would leave Lebanon exposed to both domestic and external pressures. As for an invasion from Syria, it is not only Lebanon's sovereignty which would be affected, and Israel is maintaining a watching brief over any such development which directly concerns its security."

Ha'aretz (non-party) draws conclusions from the Lebanese President's decision to declare a state of emergency and grant extensive powers to the army: "The Lebanese people and its leaders have seemingly finally realized that Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and security do not go hand-in-hand with co-existence with the terrorists. The sooner the Lebanese regime re-

assumes sovereignty and puts an end to the presence of the terrorists, the sooner the price it will have to pay in the future — compared with what it has paid so far as a result of its vacillation."

Al Hamakmar (Mepaan) writes: "Lebanon appears to be in a position both similar to and different from that of Jordan in September 1970. Lebanon must decide between a dual regime and confrontation. Contrary to the Jordanian Government, however, Lebanon's hands are bound. It is forced to compromise for reasons of population composition and of dependence on the other Arab countries. At the same time, the Lebanese do enjoy a certain advantage deriving from the weakness of the terrorist organizations, especially their weakened position in the Arab world."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) stresses: "Israel is keeping a very close watch over developments in Lebanon since their results are likely to affect Israel's interests. Providing the terrorists with freedom of action in Lebanon would confront the Israeli Government with grave decisions."

Omer (Histadrut) writes: "The struggle in Lebanon is not aimed at reaching a clear decision as was the case in Jordan in September 1970. The Lebanese Government does not hope for and possibly may not even desire total expulsion of the terrorists from Lebanese territory. All it wants is rectification of the Cairo Agreement in its favour."

Ha'sofe (National Religious) takes issue with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco's suggestion that peace in the Middle East has not been achieved because neither Israel nor the Arabs have yet decided on the concessions they are prepared to make," declares: "Israel is not to blame for missed opportunities to achieve peace. The blame rests on the Arab rulers who do not wish to reach a peace settlement with Israel."

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Readers' letters

DESECRATION OF SABBATH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I wish to express to you my dismay over the desecration of the Sabbath in connection with the docking of Queen Elizabeth II. For centuries, until World War II, the port of Saloonia was closed to all shipping and commerce since the dock workers and stevedores, most of whom were Jews, observed the sanctity of the Sabbath. This tradition was respected and honoured by all the Gentile nations of the world whose ships were often compelled to wait 36 hours to land. Yet in Israel, Jewish stevedores were ordered by Jewish officials to desecrate the Sabbath openly.

By his hasty and ill-considered action the Minister of Transport insulted the religious sentiments of hundreds of thousands of Jews who support Israel because they want to see the Jewish homeland really "Jewish" not just another Levantine state. Henceforth, I intend to support exclusively those institutions in Israel where they cherish and uphold Judaism and its hallowed traditions. As principal of a school which has won the Dugal-Jerusalem Award for outstanding JNF work for seven consecutive years I regret that I am compelled to take this attitude.

MANFRED MAURKOPF

Philadelphia, April 28.

GREETINGS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As the State of Israel celebrates the 25th anniversary of its rebirth in the Land of its fathers, our staff is happy to unite with your readers and all the inhabitants of Eretz Yisrael in joy and thanksgiving.

We pray that the blessings of God on His People may speedily bring peace to Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

SISTER MARIE-THÉRÈSE
Editor, "Encounter Today"
Paris, April 27.

DOOR-TO-DOOR SALESMEN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In your issue of April 13, p. 3, you mentioned the concern of the Minister of Justice that persons were subject to unscrupulous practices of door-to-door salesmen and that this practice could not be legally banned. He was also interested in the question of a Small Claims Court.

May I mention relevant enactments recently adopted in Canada in solving both problems. The Government of Canada adopted regulations for the protection of consumers, enabling a person to cancel a contract entered into with a door-to-door salesman simply by giving him or his firm a registered notice of cancellation within five days. No legal proceedings are involved and no suspensions are required.

The Government of the Province of Quebec adopted a law, in force since September 1972, regarding small claims up to \$300, under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court. Each week another judge is assigned to hear such claims. He is not bound by the strict rules of law. Legal costs are limited to ten dollars. Lawyers are not permitted to act in such cases. The procedure is summary and swift.

BERNARD FIGLER, Q.C.
(Montreal)

Jerusalem, April 15.

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RABBIS AND ALI

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — It is naive to suggest the American Rabbi preach diatribe aliyah and leave his or her well paying position in uncertain future (regarding emigration) in Israel.

Since the Israeli religious establishment does not recognize the notion (S'micha) of 90 per cent American Rabbis (including orthodox), those Rabbis who do here cannot find employment. Rabbis of congregations or religious functionaries (or even a wedding!). This, of course, is very unfortunate, since a severe shortage of Rabbis is a modern congregation's problem of young people. It foresees that only retired can safely immigrate.

My experience has been the American Rabbis have very real influence on their congregations and actions — as on important matters such as immigration.

(RABBI) STANLEY

Ramat HaNasi, April 20

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